

Cotypes in my collection and Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia (No. 89700).

In examining a large series of the typical form I find there is great variation in size and color, some being almost as light as var. *lutea* but always showing faint streaks of color, visible through the shell, and the columellar fold and parietal callus are brown.

The extremes in over 100 examined are as follows:

Largest: Length $42\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; aperture, length $24\frac{1}{2}$, width 13 mm.

Smallest: Length 31, diam. 14 mm.; aperture, length $18\frac{1}{2}$, width $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Slender: Length $38\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $15\frac{1}{2}$; aperture, length 20, width $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Globose: Length $36\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; aperture, length $22\frac{1}{2}$, width 13 mm.

ANNIE E. LAW

Miss Law was born in Carlisle, England, and was the eldest of three children of John Law, Esq., who came with his family to Tennessee about the year 1850. They made their home in Maryville, Blount Co., Tenn. In the late '60s Miss Law became interested in shells and collected extensively in Tennessee and North Carolina, sending her material to Dr. James Lewis of Mohawk, N. Y. If his correspondence happens to be preserved it doubtless contains much of interest relating to Miss Law's activities at this time. Lewis published a catalogue of the Holston River shells she collected (*Amer. Journ. Conch.*, VI, 1870), and two articles on her land shells. She discovered *Vitrinizonites latissimus* on Tusquita Bald Mountain, 6600 ft. (not Tennessee Bald, as Binney states); also *Helix chilhoweensis*, *H. lawi* (a very rare shell), *Zonites* [*Gastrodonta*] *acerra*, *Z. cerinoidea* var. *cuspidata*. Lea named *Unio lawi* in her honor, and W. G. Binney named *Zonites* (*Gastrodonta*) *lawi*. After Rugel she was thus one of the earliest explorers of this mountain

region, where she was followed by Mrs. George Andrews and finally by Ferriss and his friends.

After the death of her parents Miss Law went to California, spending four years in Hollister, San Benito Co. Returning east she spent a year with her friends in Tennessee, afterward living at Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co., California, where she died January 12, 1889. Besides her interest in mollusks, Miss Law was a musician of marked ability, and was known in the large circle of her friends for her talents as a poet and writer.

FOREIGN SHELLS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

BY D. THAANUM

The Hawaiian Islands have an equable climate warm enough for most tropical plants and animals to thrive, and not too warm for many of those of temperate climates. Adjusting themselves to the absence of winter, many species flourish astonishingly, and some become nuisances. Lying at the "crossroads of the Pacific," they are visited by vessels from all parts of the world, and as some of the early settlers, such as Hillebrand, were eager to introduce useful and ornamental plants, it is not surprising that foreign insects, snails and "weeds" were brought in. Among the land snails introduced by commerce and now established as residents may be mentioned *Opeas*, *Ceciloides*, *Amalia*, *Agriolimax*, *Philomycidae*, *Veronicella*, *Eulota* and *Viviparus*. It would be interesting to trace the dates when these genera appeared, if it could be done.

Of late years, every plant introduced into the Islands is carefully examined before leaving the wharf, and its insect and other inhabitants are picked off, as the damage already done by imported pests is enormous. A few years ago Mr. D. Thaanum sent the following list of shells brought in alive on imported plants and arrested by the Honolulu inspectors.

“From Java: *Subulina octona* (Brug.); *Opeas* sp.

From Manila: *Subulina octona* (Brug.); *Opeas javanicum* (Rve.); *Opeas* sp.; two minute species of ‘*Helix*,’ and one which I take to be *Nesopupa*.